

BOROUGH OF TIPTON



Library

Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health

(W. AULAY McLENNAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.)

including that of the

Chief Public Health Inspector

W.E.FEATHERSTONE, M.A.P.H.I., C.R.S.H.

FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER
1965

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C O N T E N T S

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- III. General Provision of Health Services.
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- VI. Inspection and Supervision of Food.
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HEALTH COMMITTEE

(at 31st December, 1965)

Chairman: Councillor W.T.LANE

Vice Chairman: Alderman W.H.HIRONS

Alderman F.A.Chamberlain, D.S.Cox,
Dr. J.F.Milligan and E.W.Owen

Councillors C.Baker, J.Churchman, Mrs. B.U.Jones,
H.J.Randall, J.Whitehouse and H.Withers

S T A F F

Medical Officer of Health

W. AULAY McLENNAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent

G.H. ACTON, M.A.P.H.I.
(retired April, 1965)

W.E. FEATHERSTONE, M.A.P.H.I., C.R.S.H.
(Commenced May, 1965)

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

F. REYNOLDS, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., M.S.D.T., A.M. Inst.F.,
Assoc.Inst.P.C.
(Commenced December, 1965)

Public Health Inspectors

W.J. HEMMINGS, M.A.P.H.I.
C. LEES, M.A.P.H.I.
C.C. WILKES, M.A.P.H.I.
A.N. ADAMS, M.A.P.H.I.
(Commenced October, 1965)

Cleansing Inspector

A. HOLDEN, A.M.I.P.C.

Meat Inspectors

B. COLLIE
D. KEEGAN

Pupil Public Health Inspectors

E. BIGNALL
(Commenced November, 1965)
T. GALLOWAY
(Commenced November, 1965)

Clerks

MISS. B.D.MOON
MRS. A. MORTON
MISS. E.A.STRATHEARN

Public Health Department,
Municipal Buildings,
Tipton.

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

I have the honour to present my nineteenth Annual Report on the health of the Borough of Tipton for the year 1965.

At the time of writing this, the bulk of the Borough has been amalgamated with West Bromwich under the West Midlands Order, 1965. The amount of preparatory work to endeavour to secure the satisfactory combination of the Borough Health Services and those of the Staffordshire County Council with those of West Bromwich, has been considerable both before and since the base-line of 1st April, 1966, and this is the main reason for the lateness of this report. The necessary figures were supplied to the Ministries in good time and it was felt that the writing of history in the form of this Annual Report was not so important as meeting the day to day demands of the services and their integration with those of the linked authorities, West Bromwich and Wednesbury.

I acknowledge with grateful thanks the assistance given by the Chairmen of the Health and Housing Committees and the co-operation of my colleagues and the general practitioners in the Borough.

I am also grateful to the members of the Health Department staff for their willing co-operation and assistance during a period of understaffing and preparation for transition.

Your obedient servant

W.A. McLENNAN

Medical Officer of Health

SECTION I

Statistics

SECTION I—STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	2,167
Population (1961 census)	38,091
Population (1951 census)... ..	39,382
Population (1931 census)... ..	35,814
Population 1964 (Registrar General's estimate mid-year population)	37,990
Population 1965 (Registrar General's estimate mid-year population)	38,240
Number of inhabited houses, 31st December, 1965	10,856

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Live Births						Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	349	338	687
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	18	13	31
						<u>367</u>	<u>351</u>	<u>718</u>

The crude birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated population for 1965 is 18.51. The comparability factor provided by the Registrar General (0.95) brings this to a rate of 17.68 per thousand population, which is the standardised birth rate for 1965.

The following table shows the births and birth rates in Tipton Borough since 1956.

Live Births (Table I)

Year	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Legitimate	681	621	1635	597	573	678	703	639	685	687
Illegitimate... ..	12	19	20	18	12	24	35	37	27	31
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	17.53	16.15	16.56	15.60	14.92	18.37	19.27	17.70	18.74	18.51

The standardised birth rate for Tipton is 17.68 per thousand population, the rate for England and Wales being 18.00 per 1,000.

							Male	Female	Total
Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	4	15

The stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths for 1965 for Tipton is 20.98, the figure for England and Wales being 15.7 per 1,000 live and stillbirths.

Stillbirths (Table 2)

Year	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	19.80	30.30	19.46	42.06	37.83	27.70	18.62	24.53	19.28	20.98

							Male	Female	Total
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	201	162	363

The crude death rate per 1,000 estimated population for Tipton for 1965 is 9.49. The comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General is 1.42. The crude death rate of 9.49 becomes standardised to a rate of 13.37 per 1,000 estimated population, the rate for England abd Wales being 11.5 per 1,000 living.

Maternal Deaths

There were no maternal deaths during the year

							Male	Female	Total
Deaths of Infants under one year	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	9	20

This gives an Infant Mortality Rate of 27.86 per 1,000 live births and a rate of 27.13 per 1,000 live and stillbirths. 1964 figures were 25.28 and 24.79 respectively. The Infant Mortality Rate for the country as a whole for 1965 is 19.00 per 1,000 live births.

The following table shows an analysis of infant deaths.
(Table 3)

Cause of Death					From birth to 4 weeks (neo-natal)	From 4 weeks to 12 months	Total Infant Deaths
1.	Gastro-intestinal infective disease (enteritis diarrhoea, etc.)... ..				—	1	1
2.	Other infective conditions (broncho-pneumonia, bronchitis, etc.)... ..				—	2	2
3.	Non-infective conditions... ..				—	—	—
4.	Congenital malformations... ..				4	2	6
5.	Homicide... ..				—	1	1
6.	Serious accidents... ..				—	1	1
7.	Unknown causes, e.g. prematurity... ..				7	1	8
8.	Meningococcal Infection... ..				1	—	1
TOTALS... ..					12	8	20

**Comparative Birth and Death Rates, 1965, per 1,000
civilian population (Table 4)**

				Live Birth Rate	Stillbirth Rate (per 1,000 live and stillbirths)	Death Rate
England and Wales	...	...	...	18.0	15.7	11.5
TIPTON	...	...	...	17.68 (Standardised)	20.98 —	13.37 (Standardised)

**Comparative Infant Mortality Rates, 1965, per 1,000
live births (Table 5)**

							Deaths of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.0
TIPTON	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.86

The Infant Mortality Rate for 1965 being 27.86 per 1,000 live births shows an increase over the rate for 1964 when it was 25.28 per 1,000 live births. In 1965 the local rate has risen somewhat but with no significant increase in any particular category.

60% of the infant deaths (12 out of 20) occurred during the first four weeks of life and 11 of these were due to congenital causes.

The following table gives the causes of death during 1965.

Detailed Causes of Death (Registrar General's figures). (Table 6)

Disease						M.	F.	Total
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
2.	Tuberculosis, other ...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease ...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
4.	Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections ...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
7.	Acute poliomyelitis ...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
8.	Measles ...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	...	...	...	...	13	4	17
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	...	...	...	...	19	1	20
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	...	...	...	...	—	6	6
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	...	...	...	...	21	13	34
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
16.	Diabetes ...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	...	...	...	...	18	23	41
18.	Coronary disease, angina ...	...	...	...	...	36	24	60
19.	Hypertension with heart disease ...	...	...	...	...	2	6	8
20.	Other heart disease ...	...	...	...	...	14	23	37
21.	Other circulatory disease ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
22.	Influenza ...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
23.	Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	6	6	12
24.	Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	21	10	31
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system ...	...	...	...	...	6	1	7
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	...	...	...	...	3	—	3
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis ...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate ...	...	...	...	...	3	—	3
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations ...	...	...	...	...	5	3	8
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	...	...	...	...	14	13	27
33.	Motor vehicle accidents ...	...	...	...	...	5	7	12
34.	All other accidents ...	...	...	...	...	4	5	9
35.	Suicide ...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
36.	Homicide and operations of war ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
TOTAL (all causes) ...						201	162	363

The following table gives the six chief causes of death.

(Table 7)

Cause of Death				M.	F.	Total	% of total deaths in 1965	% of total deaths in 1964
Heart disease ...	...	...	...	52	53	105	28.92	28.31
Cancer ...	...	...	...	53	28	81	22.31	22.60
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	...	...	...	18	23	41	11.26	12.47
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	...	...	...	14	13	27	7.46	9.09
Bronchitis .....	...	...	...	21	10	31	8.53	7.53
Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	6	6	12	3.30	3.64

The standardised death rate for the year is 13.37 per thousand estimated population.

Analysis of Deaths from Cancer.

(Table 8)

Site of Cancer	45 years of age & under		46 to 55		56 to 65		66 to 75		76 and over		Total (all ages)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	—	—	—	—	5	—	4	3	4	1	13	4
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	1	—	5	1	10	—	2	—	1	—	19	1
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	6
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	2	—	5	3	4	4	7	4	3	2	21	13
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
TOTAL ...	3	2	10	5	19	8	13	9	8	4	53	28

The following table shows comparative figures of all deaths from the year 1955.

(Table 9)

Year	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
No. of deaths ...	304	394	374	363	344	407	411	420	385	363
Death Rate per 1,000 est. resd. population	7.68	9.94	9.46	9.21	8.78	10.65	10.73	11.00	10.13	9.49
								Stan. Death Rate	Stan. Death Rate	Stan. Death Rate
								16.06	14.79	13.37
Maternal deaths ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maternal Death Rate	—	1.50	1.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infant deaths (under 1 year) ...	18	24	15	22	13	21	14	9	18	20
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	25.97	37.50	22.90	35.77	22.22	29.91	18.97	13.31	25.28	27.86

The total number of deaths in the Borough was 363 compared with 385 for 1964. Whilst the number of deaths from heart disease has decreased slightly this still remains the chief cause of death. The number of deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus also decreased but a considerable preponderance of males over females is again shown (Table 8).

SECTION II

Prevalence and Control over Infectious Disease

SECTION II— PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The following tables give particulars of the incidence of notifiable diseases and the number of deaths certified as due to these.

Incidence of Notifiable Disease (Table 10)

Disease	Number of Cases							
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Scarlet Fever	39	62	46	35	36	24	39	54
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	15	510	5	743	8	516	76	417
Whooping Cough	3	16	58	10	3	18	14	1
Acute Primary Pneumonia	12	8	9	19	2	2	4	1
Erysipelas	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis (Infective)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	21	15	12	32	2	31	—	13
Food Poisoning	3	3	3	5	6	2	16	2
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para-typhoid Fever	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	1	2	1	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Deaths from Notifiable Disease (Table 11)

Disease	Number of Deaths (Registrar General's figures)							
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	9	21	11	25	30	32	14	12
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	2

Analysis of Infectious Diseases according to Age Groups (Table 12)

Age Groups			Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Meningococcal Infection
Under 1 year...	...	...	—	14	1	—
1—2 years	...	...	2	115	—	1
3—4 years	...	...	9	123	—	—
5—9 years	...	...	42	162	—	—
10—14 years	...	...	1	3	—	—
15—24 years	...	...	—	—	—	—
25 years and over	...	...	—	—	—	—
TOTALS			54	417	1	—

Age Groups						Acute Pneumonia	Food Poisoning
Under 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
5—14 years	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
15—44 years	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
45—64 years	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
65 years and over	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
TOTALS						1	2

The foregoing tables (10, 11 and 12) show that 1965 was a year in which the incidence of measles was relatively high, 417 cases having been notified compared with 76 in 1964, and this two yearly cycle of high incidence seems to be a regular occurrence.

There was no case of poliomyelitis. 1965 is the tenth year in succession in which no case of diphtheria occurred.

Immunisation against Diphtheria

The following table shows the number of children who have received a primary immunisation against Diphtheria during the year and also those who have had a secondary reinforcing injection.

(Table 13)

	Children born in the years						Total
	1965	1964	1964	1962	1961-58	Others under age 16	
Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation during the year ended 31st December, 1964:							
Immunised at Infant Welfare Centres ...	133	252	55	26	14	3	483
Immunised at Schools ...	—	—	—	—	142	2	144
Immunised by General Practitioners ...	13	37	14	3	3	1	71
	146	289	69	29	159	6	698
Number of children who received a secondary (reinforcing) injection during the year ended 31st December, 1964:							
Immunised at Infant Welfare Centres ...	2	35	78	15	4	2	136
Immunised at Schools ...	—	—	—	—	222	1	223
Immunised by General Practitioners ...	—	—	3	—	1	3	7
	2	35	81	15	227	6	366
TOTALS ...	148	324	150	44	386	12	1,064

During 1965 the immunisation of children against diphtheria was continued in infant welfare centres and schools and by general practitioners. A total of 1064 children received injections during the year, 698 of these being primary doses and 366 reinforcing doses.

Immunisation against Tetanus

The following table shows the immunisations performed during 1965.

(Table 14)

	Children born in the years						Total
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961-58	Others under age 16	
Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation during the year ended 31st December, 1964:							
Immunised at Infant Welfare Centres ...	133	251	54	26	15	3	482
Immunised at Schools ...	—	—	—	—	380	3	383
Immunised by General Practitioners ...	13	37	14	3	3	—	70
	146	288	68	29	398	6	935
Number of children who received reinforcing injections during the year ended 31st December, 1964:							
Immunised at Infant Welfare Centres ...	2	35	78	15	5	2	137
Immunised at Schools ...	—	—	—	—	8	—	8
Immunised by General Practitioners ...	—	—	3	—	1	3	7
	2	35	81	15	14	5	152
TOTALS ...	148	323	149	44	412	11	1,087

Protection against tetanus has only been effected since the use of triple antigen was introduced just over four years ago.

During the year a total of 935 children completed primary courses of immunisation and 152 received reinforcing injections.

Immunisation against Whooping Cough

The following table shows the immunisation carried out during 1965.

(Table 15)

	Children born in the years						Total
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961-58	Others under age 16	
Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation during the year ended 31st December, 1964:							
Immunised at Infant Welfare Centres ...	130	244	45	25	7	2	453.
Immunised at Schools ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Immunised by General Practitioners ...	13	35	11	3	4	—	66
	143	279	56	28	11	2	519
Number of children who received reinforcing injections during the year ended 31st December, 1964:							
Immunised at infant Welfare Centres ...	2	30	71	14	4	2	123
Immunised at Schools ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Immunised by General Practitioners ...	—	—	3	—	1	—	4
	2	30	74	14	5	2	127
TOTALS ...	145	309	130	42	16	4	646

Vaccination against Smallpox

The following table shows the vaccinations performed during 1965

(Table 16)

Age at date of Vaccination	Under 1 year	1 year	2-4 yrs	5-15 yrs	15 yrs & over	Total
Number vaccinated						
By Council Staff	9	89	49	4	1	152
By General Practitioners	4	19	2	10	3	38
	13	108	51	14	4	190
Number revaccinated:						
By County Council Staff	—	—	—	3	—	3
By General Practitioners	—	—	—	3	—	3
	—	—	—	6	—	6
TOTALS:	13	108	51	20	4	196

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

The following table shows the vaccinations performed during 1965.

(Table 17)

Year of Birth					Number of persons who completed a course of vaccination	
					Primary Vaccine	Reinforcing Doses
1965	..	..	..	..	80	4
1964	..	..	..	..	311	7
1963	..	..	..	..	72	15
1962	..	..	..	..	32	10
1961-1958	..	..	..	..	23	7
Others under 16	...	..	..	..	6	1
TOTAL	..	..			524	44

The number of children primarily immunised against poliomyelitis during 1965 rose from the 1964 figure of 321 to 524 and these were done by the oral vaccine.

The reinforcing doses totalled 44.

Tuberculosis

Twenty-five cases of tuberculosis were notified during the year, 23 pulmonary and 2 non-pulmonary. Table 18 gives comparative figures with previous years.

(Table 18)

Notifications of Tuberculosis during the last ten years			
Year	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Totals
1956	43	1	44
1957	73	1	74
1958	35	5	40
1959	19	1	20
1960	31	4	35
1961	29	3	32
1962	30	4	34
1963	18	1	19
1964	18	3	21
1965	23	2	25

SECTION III

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES

In previous Annual reports it was indicated that Local Health Services under Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946, were administered by the Staffordshire County Council and were not matters for inclusion in my report, as Medical Officer of Health of the Borough of Tipton.

However, the Services listed were given with the object of informing the public on such items as pre-natal clinics, midwives clinics, child welfare centres, domestic help services, midwives, health visiting, home nurses, vaccination, immunization and ambulance service.

These services are now fully listed and reported in Doctor H.O.M. Bryants' Annual Report for the new County Borough of West Bromwich.

SECTION IV

Housing

SECTION IV – HOUSING (Joint Report)

The number of new houses erected in the Borough during 1965 was as follows :—

No. of Council houses and flats completed	378
No. of houses completed by private enterprise	224
Total ...	<u>602</u>

As I anticipated in my Annual Report for 1964, I am able to state that the above figures are a record for any post war year as regards the number of houses built either for the Local Authority, (previous best being 254 in 1947) or for private enterprise (previous best 211 in 1964). The total figure, which is 179 greater than in 1964, indicates the tremendous surge forward in the provision of new housing accommodation in the Borough, which if continued in future years after the Borough amalgamates with the County Borough of West Bromwich, will help to transform the standards of living for large sections of our community.

I can now see that, although there are probably over 2,000 unfit houses in the Borough still occupied, the life of the many back to back houses and others which should have been razed to the ground many years ago is fast drawing to a close, and the end of the slum clearance programme for the Borough is at last in sight.

Although I will probably not see the end of the programme, for I retire in two or three years time, I am proud to have been associated with this very important aspect of environmental health, and commend the Council in its policy of vigorously tackling this social evil of insanitary housing, particularly over the past eighteen months.

In its death, the Borough of Tipton (as amalgamation with West Bromwich draws very close) is being injected with new life which will ensure a young, healthy and active future for Tipton as part of the new and enlarged County Borough.

I am certain that those members and staff of the Borough who will be joining the Council and staff of the new County Borough, will ensure that the problem of unfit housing in Tipton is not forgotten and will ensure that the present speed of slum clearance will be maintained if not increased.

SLUM CLEARANCE ACTION

The number of unfit houses dealt with under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1957, totalled 264 as against 127 in 1964.

The rate of action in dealing with unfit dwelling houses in the Borough accelerated rapidly during the latter half of the year. I am pleased to report that the piecemeal making of Closing and Demolition

Orders has declined, whereas the inclusion of unfit houses in Clearance Areas, as a necessary pre-requisite to the making of Compulsory Purchase Orders under Part III of the Housing Act, 1957, has been greater during 1965 than during the entire post war period up to this year. During 1965 206 houses were represented in Clearance Areas compared with 192 houses during the eleven years 1954 to 1964 Inclusive. I have been unable to trace any other single year in the history of the Borough during which the number of unfit houses presented by the Medical Officer of Health exceeded 200.

The reasons for this increase are twofold :—

(a) A further increase in the rate of Municipal House building particularly on the rapidly developing Glebefields estate where there will ultimately be 1,400–1,500 houses, together with shops, churches, schools, public houses, welfare centres and other amenities necessary in a planned neighbourhood area.

(b) An increase from 60% to 90% (from July 1965) in the allocation of municipal dwellings becoming available for letting (re-lets or new dwellings) to families displaced as a result of action under parts II or III of the Housing Act, 1957.

Because of the protracted administrative work involved in the preparation of Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders and the procedure to be followed before the Order becomes operative and the various families may be rehoused, it is necessary for the Council to commence Statutory Action at least 12–18 months before the anticipated earliest date of housing becoming available, and I fear that the belated increase in this action may well cause difficulties during 1966 when many more new houses will become available for letting.

A. Individual Unfit Houses

During the year, 58 houses were represented as being unfit for human habitation.

Orders requiring the demolition or closing of houses were made, and certificates of unfitness issued as follows :—

(a) Demolition Orders

(i) Houses represented during late 1964:

	No of Houses
21, The Coppice (demolished in anticipation of D.O.) ...	1
62, Bridge Road ...	1
8, Horseley Heath ...	1
31, New Cross Street ...	1
24, 25, 26 Eagle Street ...	<u>3</u>
	<u>7</u>

(ii) Houses represented during 1965:

	No of Houses
13, Hipkins Street	1
8, Griffiths Street	1
55 & 56 Dudley Port	2
216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221 Horseley Heath	6
195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200 Bloomfield Road	6
117 & 117a Dudley Port	2
208, 209, 210, 211, 212, Horseley Heath ...	5
46, Park Lane West	1
15, Wesley Place	1
13, Barnfield Road	1
2, Canal View	<u>1</u>
	<u>27</u>

(b) Closing Orders

(i) Houses represented during late 1964:

	No of Houses
112 & 114 High Street, Princes End ...	<u>2</u>
	<u>2</u>

(ii) Houses represented during 1965:

	No of Houses
4 House, Court 2, Lower Church Lane ...	<u>1</u>
	<u>1</u>

At the end of the year, there were 23 houses which had been represented as unfit for human habitation, but upon which closing or demolition orders had still to be made.

(c) Certificates of Unfitness

The following houses were acquired by the Local Authority and were certified as being unfit for human habitation:

	No of Houses
2 & 3, Park Lane West	2
29, 30 & 31, Union Street	3
38, 39 & 40, Sedgley Road West	3
1, Dudley Road	<u>1</u>
	<u>9</u>

B. Clearance Areas

The undermentioned clearance areas were declared by the Local Authority and submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for confirmation as Clearance Orders or as Compulsory Purchase Orders:

Waterloo Street No. 122 (23 houses)

3, 4, Howl Place

27, 28, 32, 33, 34, 35 Union Street

26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 32a, 33, 35, 36,
37, 38, 39, 40, 40a, Waterloo Street.

Lower Church Lane No. 123 (3 houses)

27, 28, 29, Lower Church Lane

Lower Church Lane Keelinge Street No. 124 (48 houses)

12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25,

26, Lower Church Lane

1, 2, 3, 4, Court 2, Lower Church Lane

1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20,
21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 29a, 29b, Keelinge Street

Cecil Terrace No. 125 (15 houses)

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, Cecil Terrace

3, 4, 5, 6, 7, Tibbington Road

4, 6, 8, Tibbington Terrace

Newhall Street Tibbington Road No. 126 (8 houses)

19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, Newhall Street

9, Tibbington Road

Regent Street Newhall Street No. 127 (55 houses)

3, 4, 5, 6, 1/6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19,

20, 20a, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, Regent Street

26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46,
47, 47b, Newhall Street

81, Bk. 82, 83, 84, 85, 87, 88 Bloomfield Road

Bloomfield Road No. 128 (2 houses)

92, 93, Bloomfield Road

Bloomfield Road No. 129 (9 houses)

95, 96, 97, 101, 102, 1/102, 103 Bloomfield Road

31, 32 Regent Street

Bloomfield Road No. 130 (2 houses)

107, 108 Bloomfield Road

Bloomfield Road No. 131 (2 houses)

109, 110 Bloomfield Road

Horseley Road No. 132 (7 houses)

124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, Horseley Road
29, Eagle Street

Eagle Street No. 133 (3 houses)

21, 22, 23, Eagle Street

Toll End Road / Aston Street No. 134 (29 houses)

9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24,
Toll End Road
46, 46a, 47, 47a, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56,
Aston Street

**Summary of the Number of Houses, Types, Occupants, etc. of the
above Thirteen Clearance Areas.**

Area	No. of Houses	Type of Houses			Total Occupants
		Through	Back to Back	Blank Back	
Waterloo Street No. 122	23	22	—	1	76
Lower Church Lane No. 123	3	3	—	—	6
Lower Church Lane/Keelinge Street No. 124	48	37	9	2	134
Cecil Terrace No. 125	15	10	5	—	51
Newhall Street/Tibbington Road No. 126	8	8	—	—	25
Regent Street/Newhall Street No. 127	55	25	26	4	148
Bloomfield Road No. 128	2	2	—	—	7
Bloomfield Road No. 129	9	4	4	1	26
Bloomfield Road No. 130	2	2	—	—	9
Bloomfield Road No. 131	2	2	—	—	3
Horseley Road No. 132	7	5	2	—	37
Eagle Street No. 133	3	3	—	—	7
Toll End Road/Aston Street No. 134	29	26	—	3	92
TOTALS	206	149	46	11	621

During the year 78 houses subject to slum clearance action
were demolished.

The following table shows the total number of unfit houses dealt with under the Housing Acts from 1931, the commencement of the slum clearance programme, to 31st December, 1965.

	No. of Houses Affected	No. of Houses Demolished	No. of Persons Displaced
Clearance Areas	1802	1497	7089
Individual houses and vans in respect of which Demolition Orders have been made	1267	1158	4919
Individual unfit houses acquired by the Council in respect of which Certificates of unfitness have been issued and Resolutions to demolish have been passed	229	199	700
Individual unfit houses and vans demolished as a result of other procedure	98	98	351
Unfit houses and parts of buildings in respect of which Closing Orders have been made less 6 Orders determind	36	17	171
Individual unfit houses in respect of which undertakings have been accepted less 2 Houses made fit	27	22	119
TOTAL ...	*3459	2999	13,349

*Less 8 houses subsequently made fit for human habitation.

Rehousing and Overcrowding

The number of families provided with a Council dwelling was 383 as against 247 in 1964.

The following table gives a summary of the families rehoused:

	Total No. of Families Rehoused
Sub-tenants living in Council houses	105
Sub-tenants living in Private houses	28
Tenants in Private houses	42
Tenants living in houses condemned under the Housing Acts	206
Occupiers of caravans	2
TOTAL ...	383

The following table shows the approximate average number of persons per house and the average number of persons per room in the Borough:

Year	Number of dwellings in the Borough	Average number of persons per dwelling	Average number of persons per room
1921	7,375	4.63	1.14
1931	7,796	4.60	1.11
1946	9,308	4.00	0.92
1950	10,190	3.85	0.90
1955	10,662	3.70	0.88
1960	10,915	3.59	0.87
1961	10,993	3.48	0.86
1962	11,008	3.48	0.86
1963	11,020	3.46	0.86
1964	11,374	3.34	0.83
1965	11,888	3.30	0.80

Erection of New Dwellings

The following table shows the number of new dwellings built by the Council and by private builders since the year 1947.

Year	Council Houses and Flats built	Private Houses built	Total
1947	254	36	290
1948	198	10	208
1949	200	7	207
1950	141	12	153
1951	122	8	130
1952	135	15	150
1953	128	26	154
1954	158	5	163
1955	82	31	113
1956	36	13	49
1957	214	16	230
1958	136	15	151
1959	79	36	115
1960	48	39	87
1961	58	20	78
1962	168	20	188
1963	62	12	74
1964	212	211	423
1965	378	224	602

Improvement of Houses

Once more it was not possible, because of continuing staff shortages and an increase in the rate of work under Parts II and III of the Housing Act, 1957, to continue the survey of houses in the Borough to ascertain which properties are suitable for improvement.

The Housing Act, 1964, came into operation on the 1st April, 1965. This Act enables the Local Authority to compulsorily require the improvement of tenanted houses, by first declaring an area of the town to be an "Improvement Area" and then serving notices in accordance with the Act to require owners to carry out improvements to the property by the provision of "Standard" amenities.

The Act makes it a mandatory duty of a Local Authority to cause an inspection of the district to be made from time to time with a view to ascertaining whether there is any area in the district which ought to be declared to be an improvement area, and makes it a further duty of every Local Authority, and of their officers, to keep any records which the Minister may require to be kept.

Staff shortages, the impending amalgamation, and the more important duty of slum clearance made it impossible to put these provisions into effect; but I am of the opinion that if the National stock of "fit" houses is to be maintained, it is imperative that the provisions of this Act should be implemented in all possible areas, and particularly in those industrial conurbations having considerable numbers of houses constructed between 1875 and 1919 which are, in most cases, very suitable for improvement in this way.

I would suggest that the implementation of this Act should be kept under close review by the Members and staff of the new County Borough.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Mr. Mayor, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my first annual report for the Borough, which with hindsight is to be the last owing to local government reorganisation in the West Midlands.

Despite the shadow which has hung over the Borough there has been a complete reorganisation of the Department and the results of such changes are manifest in the work outlined in the housing, petroleum, Clean Air Act and Food Hygiene sections.

Special mention must be made of the work associated with slum clearance; during the year 264 houses were represented as individual unfit properties or included in clearance areas. Compulsory purchase orders were made in respect of properties included in Clearance Areas in order that the corporation could develop the land for housing purposes. This procedure was a departure from the previous policy of relying on Part V of the Housing 1957 for securing land for housing purposes, which has never been a practical proposition. Part V in fact was never intended for the purpose of purchasing the site of large areas of unfit housing.

During the year the new Tipton Gas Works was commissioned and will eventually have a total output of 240,000,000 cubic feet per day which by previous standards is quite remarkable. This sort of output represents a quarter of total gas producing capacity in this country. The plant uses petroleum flash distillate as a stock feed which brings it within the provisions of the Petroleum Act; the administration of which is the responsibility of the department. Without going into detail about the work involved I think it is fair to say that without the co-operation of the inspectors who regularly burnt midnight oil with me down on the site, the plant would not have been commissioned on time.

Substantial progress has been made with regard to the abatement of grit and fume nuisance which is synonymous with the foundry industry. What must be realised is that the design and installation of equipment, in a field where all the answers are not known, is a problem of some magnitude and we must be patient if we are to persuade all industrialists to become like minded in securing cleaner air.

In conclusion I would like to thank all the Chief Officers, and my own staff for their co-operation and enthusiasm, and particularly Mr. Reynolds, my deputy, who has been responsible in my absence for the compilation of this Report.

Being a member of a winning team is stimulating, but what the future has in store for us is only something we can conjecture.

The year under review has been a memorable one; one during which much was achieved.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

W.E. FEATHERSTONE,

Chief Public Health Inspector

SECTION V

Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough

SECTION V

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BOROUGH

The total number of visits and inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors during the year was 7,661 as against 6,067 during 1964.

SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

Houses inspected under the Public Health Acts	417
Re-inspection of premises in respect of notices served...	446
Housing visits re overcrowding, rehousing, demolition ...	1685
Detailed inspection of property under the Housing Acts ...	278
Applications for standard and Improvement Grants ...	52
Visits to houses in respect of the Rent Act 1957 ...	6
Dirty and Verminous Houses	19
Houses in multiple occupation	41
Nuisances discovered in course of district inspection ...	120
Visits under the Food and Drugs Act and Food Hygiene Regulations ...	300
Visits to shops, canteens etc., re unsound food ...	45
Ice Cream premises	24
Markets	20
Slaughterhouses	915
Offensive Trades Premises	6
Shops re Pet Animals Act	4
Visits under the Shops Act 1950	150
Visits under the Offices Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963	29
Visit to factories under the Factories Act 1961	13
Visits under the Noise Abatement Act	47
Tents, Caravans and Sheds	122
Infectious diseases and Food Poisoning cases	191
Premises infested with rats and / or mice	606
Visits to premises under the Clean Air Act	150
Visits to house re the Tipton (Smoke Control Order) No. 1	307
Visits re the Petroleum Regulations (Licensed Storage premises	306
Visits re Cleansing Service	157
Visits re defective and obstructed drains	237
Schools	—
Stables	—
Miscellaneous visits	968
TOTAL ...	<u>7,661</u>

CLEAN AIR ACT 1956

Prior to 1956, the Black Country authorities were faced with inadequate legislation to enable them to tackle effectively the problem of air pollution in this region. At that time the main cause of air pollution was the emission of black smoke from industrial chimneys and low level smoke from thousands of domestic chimneys all of which was caused by the inefficient and incomplete combustion of coal.

During the past ten years, industrialists have generally become aware of just how much efficiency (and money) they are wasting by the emission of dark and black smoke, and have in most cases done their utmost to comply with the letter and the spirit of the Clean Air Act. Some local authorities have even been active in making Smoke Control Orders thus reducing the low level domestic pollution.

The answers to smoke emission and inefficient combustion are now too well known to require further comment, but slow progress has yet been made in respect of the emission of dust, grit and fume from the cupolas of the foundry industry.

This is a particularly difficult and almost intractable problem at this stage. Research and investigation into the cause, effect and prevention of dust and grit emission continues, and the industry's own association, The British Cast Iron Research Association is actively engaged, together with Local Authority Associations, Representatives of the Association of Public Health Inspectors, and others, on a Committee appointed to report on this problem.

It must not be assumed, however, that equipment is completely unavailable; and the policy of the Department has been to require, whenever possible, the installation of the latest and most efficient gas cleaning plant, relative to the cupola size, which is reasonable in all circumstances. . Notwithstanding these difficulties, visits have been made to all foundries in the Borough to discuss the problem with the various managements.

Very few of the foundries were found to comply with the provisions of the Act and the majority were required by notice to install gas cleaning equipment which would reduce the emission of solids, in the case of cupolas having melting rate in excess of 3 tons per hour, to not more than 0.2 grains per cubic foot of flue gas. In all other cases, wet arresters having a high efficiency were required.

The results of the discussions are now being seen, in that several companies have engaged consultants to design suitable equipment, whilst others have started to install new plant.

A major factor which is, however, preventing more rapid progress in this field of air pollution control, is that gas cleaning equipment is costly to install, costly to operate and in no way contributes to

the greater efficiency of the plant. Some industrialists feel that from their point of view, the utilisation of available capital for the installation of gas cleaning plant is wasted. Being a good neighbour in this way is generally considered by the industry to be something which should be worthy of financial assistance in the form of a grant!

DOMESTIC SMOKE CONTROL

The Tipton No. 1 Smoke Control Order continues to operate satisfactorily, but it was not possible to consider embarking during 1965 upon the lengthy, detailed procedure necessary to make and bring into effect any other Smoke Control Order.

MEASUREMENTS OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

As in previous years, measurement of the smoke and sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere were made by means of the four daily instruments situated at the following sites:-

1. Municipal Buildings
2. Public Baths, Queens Road
3. Alexandra Road Cemetery
4. School, Highfield Road

Once more, staff shortages and changes, together with the pressure of other essential work made it impossible to give these instruments the daily attention they require. Additionally several monthly figures were invalidated because of the repeated breakdown of the equipment.

I feel that the measurement of air pollution is sufficiently important to be continued, if only to provide adequate records to enable comparisons to be made and to estimate the effectiveness of the battle for clean air in the West Midlands.

Under more suitable circumstances however, I would have recommended the replacement of these instruments by a type which are fully automatic and require attention at much less frequent intervals.

Notwithstanding these problems, the Local Authority continued to participate in the National Survey of Air Pollution, and the results of the readings from the four daily instruments were forwarded to the Warren Spring Laboratory of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

SULPHUR DIOXIDE

The following table shows the concentration of Sulphur Dioxide in the air expressed in micro-grammes per cubic metre, at the four sites for the months during which adequate readings were obtained to enable averages to be calculated.

1965	Municipal Buildings		Baths Queens Road		Cemetery Alexandra Road		School Highfield Road	
Month	Monthly Average Value	Highest Daily Reading	Monthly Average Value	Highest Daily Reading	Monthly Average Value	Highest Daily Reading	Monthly Average Value	Highest Daily Reading
January ...	—	823	110	308	—	212	—	554
February...	—	896	—	440	—	—	191	680
March ...	—	452	—	307	—	284	185	366
April ...	—	239	—	194	—	80	—	205
May ...	75	177	—	78	—	114	60	141
June ...	—	388	—	145	—	95	—	256
July ...	63	202	62	213	—	173	55	202
August ...	—	155	—	137	—	57	—	129
September	94	150	85	207	—	34	76	120
October ...	88	150	88	207	—	—	78	120
November	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

— Indicates insufficient number of results

Again it was not possible, because of the limited number of results available, to give an accurate yearly average for comparison with previous years.

SMOKE

The following table shows the concentration of smoke particles in the atmosphere, expressed in micro-grammes per cubic metre, at the four sites for the months during which adequate readings were obtained to enable averages to be calculated:—

1965	Municipal Buildings		Baths Queens Road		Cemetery Alexandra Road		School Highfield Road	
Month	Monthly Average Value	Highest Daily Reading	Monthly Average Value	Highest Daily Reading	Monthly Average Value	Highest Daily Reading	Monthly Average Value	Highest Daily Reading
January ...	—	500	175	477	—	171	—	264
February...	—	558	—	561	—	—	41	158
March ...	—	320	—	334	—	291	96	310
April ...	—	142	—	315	—	204	—	184
May ...	39	122	—	102	—	66	53	117
June ...	—	83	—	65	—	48	—	108
July ...	27	52	37	70	—	65	32	65
August ...	—	86	—	115	—	39	—	76
September	42	69	57	93	—	7	51	77
October ...	44	69	93	58	—	—	52	77
November	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

— Indicates insufficient number of results

It is again impossible, because of the limited number of results available, to give an accurate yearly average for comparison with previous years.

DEPOSIT GAUGES

It has been the practice in past years to tabulate the monthly figures for the amount of solids deposited from the atmosphere, into the four deposit gauges stationed at

The Grammar School. Alexandra Road
Jubilee Park Ocker Hill
Park Lane School
Ocker Hill School

These gauges however are not instruments which give accurate scientific readings from the analysis of the monthly deposits, but are useful to indicate the "trend" in air pollution from solids.

Consequently, the tabulations are this year not included in my report, but below I show how the effect of intensified action against the metallurgical industries is again bringing a reduction in the average monthly deposited matter, compared with a gradual increase in deposits between 1961 and 1964.

The average monthly deposit over the whole of the Borough for the year under review was 610 grammes per 100 square metres (15.61 tons per square mile), and these figures compare with previous years as follows :-

1959	19.84	tons per square mile			
1960	19.66	"	"	"	"
1961	15.36	"	"	"	"
1962	15.41	"	"	"	"
1963	15.99	"	"	"	"
1964	17.00	"	"	"	"
1965	15.61	"	"	"	"

THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

During the year, 29 visits were made to premises in connection with the above Act and 24 notices were served requiring the carrying out of works or the provision of facilities.

The following details are extracted from the Annual Return for 1965 to the Ministry of Labour :-

1965	Offices	Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	Catering Establishments and canteens	Retail Shops
Premises on the Register at the end of the year	51	10	46	165
Premises Registered during the year	2	3	1	12
Analysis of Persons employed	765	160	276	599
No. of Registered Premises Inspected during the year	8	4	2	14

Total persons employed at premises registered at the end of 1965.

Men	816
Women	984
	<u>1800</u>

COMPLAINTS

The number of complaints received during the year was 1039 as against 1007 in 1964, and are summarised as follows :—

General defects to houses	141
Defective and choked drains	237
Rats and mice infestations	286
Insect infestation	132
Offensive odours	14
Flooded cellars	18
Smoke grit and dust nuisances	19
Accumulations of refuse	25
Dangerous structures	2
Keeping of animals	2
Tents, vans and sheds	9
Overcrowding	8
Noise nuisance	10
Defective sanitary conveniences	23
House refuse (bins and removal)	89
Unsound food	11
Water courses	1
Miscellaneous	12
	<u>1039</u>

STATEMENT OF REMOVAL OF SANITARY DEFECTS AND NUISANCES IN AND AROUND DWELLINGS ETC.

During the year under review, 270 preliminary notices and 38 statutory notices were served for the abatement of nuisances and the remedy of defects in and around dwellings, and the following table shows the nature of the work actually carried out:—

NATURE OF WORK DONE

Dwelling Houses :	No.
Roofs repaired	76
Eavesgutters and rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	30
Chimney stacks repaired	9
External walls repaired or rebuilt	11
Wall and Ceiling Plaster repaired	37
Floors repaired or renewed	17
Windows repaired or renewed	41
Windows provided with new sash cords	28
Doors repaired or renewed	14
Staircases repaired or renewed	6
General house fittings repaired or renewed (boilers, fire grates etc.)	1
Sink Waste pipes renewed	1
Wash houses rebuilt or repaired	11
Wash house coppers, firegrates etc. renewed	3
Water supply pipes repaired or renewed	20
Rising damp and penetrating damp cured	6
Boundary walls repaired	1
Drainage :	
Choked drains opened and cleansed	237
W.C. branch drains repaired or reconstructed	45
Waste and surface water drains repaired or reconstructed	9
Inspection chambers repaired	30
New covers and frames to inspection chambers	10
New intercepting and gully traps fitted	6
Closets :	
W.C. buildings repaired or reconstructed	20
New W.C. pedestals fitted	8
W.C. Cisterns repaired or renewed	30
Flush pipes, water supply pipes etc. repaired or renewed	30
Accumulations :	
Offensive accumulations removed	3
General :	
Burning of trade refuse discontinued	12
Keeping of animals so as to be a nuisance discontinued	2
Housing of caravans so as to be a nuisance discontinued	60

WATER SUPPLY

The public water supply is obtained from the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company.

The water received is satisfactory in quality and quantity and is not liable to plumbo-solvent action.

Bacteriological examination and chemical analysis of 48 samples of water were made during the year and were found to be satisfactory.

The following is an estimation of the number of houses and the proportion of population supplied with an internal water supply, direct to wash houses or by means of stand pipes :

	Proportion of houses	Proportion of population
(a) Direct to houses	97%	97.5%
(b) By means of stand pipes 0.25%) Laid on to wash houses 2.75%)	3%	2.5%

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Arrangements for sewerage and sewage disposal are reasonably adequate and at the end of the year arrangements were well in hand for the renewal of the main sewer passing down Horseley Heath and serving a large section of the Eastern side of the Borough.

Further consideration was given during the year to the renewal and enlarging of the trunk sewer passing down Aston Street en route to the Sewage Works.

PETROLEUM (REGULATIONS) ACTS

At the end of 1964, 120 premises in the Borough were licensed to store petroleum spirits and petroleum mixtures; the total licensed storage capacity at the end of the year being 212,835 gallons.

I mentioned in the opening remarks to this report that the Tipton New Gas Works was commissioned during the year. The commissioning of the plant, which was in itself gradual, was the culmination of several years constructional work and more particularly was a fitting tribute to the immense amount of time spent by staff of my Department on-site, and the willing help and co-operation I received from the resident engineer of the West Midlands Gas Board, and the staff of the Staffordshire County Fire Service in the many discussions we had relating to the stringent precautions necessarily incorporated into the plant for use in the event of fire.

I am sure that you Mr. Chairman and the members of the Health Committee will realise that the very nature and immensity of the plant, involving the storage of some 8,696,000 gallons of petroleum flash distillate in two tanks and the gassification of the P.F.D. to produce, ultimately, 240,000, 000 cubic feet of towns gas per day, are such that every possible precaution had to be insisted upon before I could recommend the issue of the licence.

I am satisfied that the Tipton New Gas Works are a model of their type so far as the Petroleum (Regulations) Acts are concerned, and I am informed that Petroleum Officers and Fire Officers from other parts of the country have since visited the plant to see what has been done at Tipton.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no registered Common Lodging Houses in the Borough.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Four licences were issued under the above Act in respect of pet shops. No irregularities were found on inspection of the premises during the year.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are two offensive trade premises situated in the Borough. A number of minor complaints were received during the year, and were quickly dealt with. No irregularities were found during the several routine inspections of the premises.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Report for the 12 months ended 31st December, 1965.

	Type of Property			Total
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses (including Council Houses)	All other (including Business Premises)	
1. Total number of properties in Local Authority's district	34	11,888	1,590	13,512
2. Number of properties inspected by Local Authority as a result of—				
(a) Notification	10	310	49	369
(b) Survey under the Act	—	42	—	42
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited for some other purpose)	—	195	—	195
3. Number of properties inspected (under 2) which were found to be infested with rats	9	221	24	254
Number of properties inspected (under 2) which were found to be infested with mice	1	296	25	322
4. Number of infested properties treated by Local Authority	10	517	49	576
5. Total treatments carried out (including re-treatments)	37	2360	199	2596
6. Number of notices served	—	—	—	—

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health made by Public Health Inspectors.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority	21	—	—	—
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	181	49	10	—
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises) ...	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	202	49	10	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found:

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	6	6	—	4	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):					
(a) Insufficient	3	3	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	4	—	8	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including those relating to outworkers) ...	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	13	13	—	13	—

3. Part VIII of the Act—OUTWORK (Sections 133 and 134)

During the year two lists of outworkers were received from employers. There were no cases of default in sending lists and no instance of work in unwholesome premises.

Nature of Work	No. of Outworkers in August List required by Section 133
Carding of buttons, hooks, etc....	464

SECTION VI

Inspection and Supervision of Food

SECTION VI – INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Meat Inspection

There was a temporary, but drastic reduction in the total number of animals killed at the three private slaughterhouses in the Borough during 1965.

The total number of animals slaughtered and inspected was reduced from 128, 864 during 1964 to 41,731.

The reasons for this were twofold:—

(1) The large slaughterhouse of W. Devis and Sons Ltd., was completely closed for the major part of the year, and during this time was extensively modernised and reconstructed.

(2) There was a reduction in the number of pigs killed by Messrs. Palethorpes Ltd., who were “buying in” an increasing number of carcasses as a gradual progression to closing down completely in 1966 when their new abattoir and factory (out of the district) will be ready for operation.

During the year, in anticipation of the resultant increase in kill at the re-constructed premises of W. Devis and Sons Ltd., two meat inspectors, qualified under the Meat Inspection (Authorised Officers) Regulations were appointed, and commenced duty in the middle of the year, thus releasing the under-staffed Public health inspectors for other essential work which had, of necessity, been neglected for many years.

The total amount of meat condemned, was in excess of 20 tons and was disposed of in accordance with Ministry instructions and to the satisfaction of the Local Authority.

The following tables give the details of the animals inspected and the carcasses and offals condemned as being unfit for human consumption.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle (Excluding Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1388 (8912)	14 (487)	1 (12)	3063 (26,313)	37,265 (93,140)
Number inspected	1388 (8912)	14 (487)	1 (12)	3063 (26,313)	37,265 (93,140)
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis					
Whole carcasses condemned	1 (1)	— (—)	— (1)	1 (13)	61 (146)
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	293 (3,480)	7 (231)	— (1)	222 (2,008)	9,004 (15,783)
Percentage of number inspected affected with diseases other than tuberculosis and Cysticercosis	21.1 (39.0)	50 (4.74)	— (8.3)	7.2 (7.5)	24.1 (17.1)
Tuberculosis only					
Whole Carcasses condemned	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	4 (3)
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2 (20)	— (1)	— (—)	— (—)	738 (1,789)
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.014 (0.22)	— (0.20)	— (—)	— (—)	1.9 (1.9)
Cysticercosis					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	5 (25)	— (3)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	5 (25)	— (3)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Generalised and totally condemned ...	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)

Figures in brackets relate to 1964

Table showing meat condemned from 1,402 Cattle slaughtered during 1965

Disease	Whole Carcases	Heads	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Stomachs	Spleens	Kidneys	Intestines and Mesenteries	Skirts	Other Parts
Nodular Leukaemia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2 Hindquarters - bruising and abscesses
Localised Tuberculosis	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 Flank - abscess
Actinomycosis	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1 Part forequarter - abscesses
Cysticercosis	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 Tongue - actinobacillosis
Abscesses, Tumours etc.	-	-	17	4	32	19	6	-	20	8	1 Hindleg - abscess
Cirrhosis	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	
Parasitic Infections	-	-	11	-	142	-	-	-	-	-	
Pleurisy, Pneumonia, Peritonitis	-	-	37	-	29	5	16	-	6	26	
Telangiectasis	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	
Pericarditis	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTALS :	1	10	66	25	230	26	23	2	28	35	

Table showing meat condemned from 37,265 Pigs slaughtered during 1965.

Disease	Whole									
	Carcases	Heads	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Stomachs	Spleen	Kidneys	Mesenteries	Other Parts
Generalised Tuberculosis	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	8	4	7 Forequarters - Abscesses Bruising & Decomposition
Septicaemia	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	14	7	12 Part Forequarters -
Pyæmia	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	30	15	Abscesses, Bruising etc.
Septic Pleurisy, Peritonitis	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	32	16	5 Shoulders -
Uraemia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	Abscess and Bruising
Jaundice	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	8 Hindquarters - Arthritis
Septic Metritis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	Abscesses, Bruising
Pathological Emaciation	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	20	10	2 Part Hindquarters -
Swine Erysipelas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	Arthritis, Bruising, Abscesses
Imperfect bleeding & congestion	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	864 Leafs
Oedema & Sepsis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	Abscesses, Peritonitis etc.
Generalised Bruising	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	70 Legs - Fractures, Arthritis etc.
Bacterial Pyelo Nephritis	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	8	4	2 Part Legs -
Congestion	-	-	1462	-	22	6	240	-	28	Fractures Arthritis etc.
Pleurisy, Peritonitis, Pericarditis	-	-	5337	4389	420	26	424	-	58	37 Hocks, Fractures - Arthritis etc.
Localised Tuberculosis	-	752	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	4 Loins - Abscesses
Nephritis, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	-	7 Part Loins - bruising abscesses
Parasitic Infections	-	-	34	-	1938	-	-	-	-	90 Tails - abscesses
Abscesses, Tumours etc.	-	82	60	-	109	3	-	-	19	3 Sides - extensive bruising
Fatty Conditions	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	
Cirrhosis	-	-	-	-	270	-	-	-	-	
Hydronephrosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	891	-	
Infarcts	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	-	-	
TOTALS:	65	899	6958	4454	2859	100	766	1070	227	

Table showing meat condemned from 3,063 Sheep slaughtered during 1965

Disease	Whole Carcases		Heads	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Spleens	Kidneys	Stomachs	Mesenteries	Other Parts
Oedema (Generalised)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1 shank-abscess
Abscesses etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1 breast - abscess
Parasitic Infections	-	-	-	111	111	266	-	-	-	-	
Congestion	-	-	-	2	2	3	2	-	1	1	
Contaminated	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	
TOTALS:	1	1	1	116	116	272	5	2	3	3	

THE SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT

Licences under the provisions of the above Act were granted to 32 slaughtermen.

THE SLAUGHTERHOUSE (HYGIENE) REGULATIONS 1958

THE SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS (PREVENTION OF CRUELTY) REGULATIONS 1958.

The reconstruction of the largest private slaughterhouse in the Borough was virtually completed in December 1965 and, at the time of writing, I can report that it was fully operational in the early part of 1966.

In order to speed the work and avoid inevitable contamination of carcasses, the slaughterhouse was closed for 10 months during the period of reconstruction and modernisation costing over £200,000.

When slaughtering recommences, the premises will have modern equipment incorporated into high speed slaughtering and line dressing systems, the capacity will have doubled, and the attainable level of hygiene will have been raised considerably.

The two other slaughterhouses in the Borough comply with the requirements of the Regulations, but further improvement at one, and the closing of the other is anticipated during 1966.

THE MEAT INSPECTION REGULATIONS 1963.

The 100% inspection of animals slaughtered for human consumption was again maintained.

As the slaughtering policy of the private operators is flexible, and the number of cattle being slaughtered in the Borough is expected to increase rapidly during 1966, the situation will be kept under review, but I do not anticipate any insurmountable problem to arise, providing the present level of staffing continues with the approach of amalgamation with West Bromwich.

FOOD PREMISES

The number and type of food premises in the Borough is summarised as follows :—

Wholesale Grocers	3
Cafes	9
Factory and School Canteens	30
Fish Shops (Fried)	22
Wet Fish Retailers	4
Butchers	33
Grocers	50

Greengrocers	26
Sweets, Confectionery etc.	33
Fish and Greengrocery	3
Licensed Premises	95
General	102
Bakers and Confectioners	2
Slaughterhouses (including bacon curing and sausage manufacturers)	3
Corn and Seed Merchants etc.	6

INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES

389 inspections and re-visits to food premises were made during the year compared with 248 during 1964.

In his 1964 report, my predecessor mentioned that food traders appear to be temporarily hygiene minded, and readily improve their habits, cleanliness and premises when the Public Health Inspectors are paying particular attention to their premises, but almost as rapidly they and their premises deteriorate when the attention is removed.

Unfortunately, I have to report that conditions were no better during 1965, and that a minority of the food traders in the Borough were seriously dragging down the otherwise fairly high level of food premises in Tipton.

It is perhaps unfortunate that a high percentage of the "local" shops and even of the shops in Owen Street – the main shopping centre – are housed in buildings in many cases well in excess of 200 years old, (one has only to walk at the rear of Owen Street properties to step, metaphorically speaking, back into the mid Victorian era!), but although the main fabric of the buildings may be worn out and utterly obsolete, the food traders should do their utmost to keep the interior in a reasonable state of repair and cleanliness and properly equipped in accordance with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960.

The redevelopment of Owen Street has long been requested by several Members of the Council and by the minority of the local traders who are sufficiently perceptive to see the ultimate advantages. At last a redevelopment scheme is to be submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for consideration. No matter what is the immediate outcome of this scheme, it is hoped that Owen Street premises will soon be demolished and the existing insanitary, obsolete and sometimes dangerous structures which have been the focus of Tipton's shopping for far too long will be swept away and replaced by light, airy modern and hygienic shops and dwellings.

In the meantime, I can only repeat what has been said many times before – the general public should show their displeasure when they see unhygienic premises assistants or habits, by complaining at the time, reporting the particular offence to the Public Health Inspector's Office and then boycotting the shop in question. Since this happens only too infrequently, it would appear that the general public will put up with even a very low standard of hygiene – providing the shop is conveniently close to their home!

ICE CREAM AND ICE LOLLIES

During the year, 5 samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination.

The results were as follows :

Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV
5	Nil	Nil	Nil

One ice lolly was found to be bacteriologically satisfactory.

MILK SUPPLY

85 samples of milk were obtained for bacteriological examination and all passed the prescribed tests.

Designation	No. of Samples	Tests Applied	Result	
			Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
Pasteurised	54	(Methylene Blue	52	—
		(Phosphatase	54	—
Sterilised	31	Turbidity	31	—
TOTAL :	85			

SECTION VII

Public Cleansing

SECTION VII – PUBLIC CLEANSING

The report on this section of the work is for the financial year ended 31st March, 1966.

The total number of staff is 39, employed as follows:

Cleansing Inspector	1
Refuse collectors	25
Street Cleansing	8
Salvage	4
Refuse Disposal	1

The vehicles used in the service are

- 2 S. and D. Fore and Aft Tippers (Container bulk loader)
- 2 S. and D. Fore and Aft Tippers
- 2 Karrier Bantam Side Loading Vehicles
- 1 Commer Van (Waste paper collection)
- 1 Austin Van (Waste paper collection)
- 1 Chaseside Loading Shovel
- 2 Yorkshire Karrier Mechanical Road Sweepers.

Collection

The gross cost of collection of house and trade refuse as shown in the following COST STATEMENT was £37,539 and against this is set an income from trade refuse charges etc., of £1,142 to give a net cost of £36,397. This figure is higher than the 1963/64 costing of £32,223 but in a field of increasing costs with a better and more hygienic service this is inevitable.

The collection of refuse on a weekly basis has been maintained throughout the year, but there were many times when, because of staff shortages and charges, the service was in danger of losing ground. To improve this situation, it was found necessary to re-organise the collection rounds and to increase the bonus payments. Even so, there was not a surplus of applicants for the jobs which became vacant, and despite better working conditions, one has to overcome the social stigma which is apparently synonymous with this essential social service.

Disposal

Tipping at the "Cracker Hole" was discontinued during the year because of the further quarrying of blast furnace slag from the site by the firm who acquired the lease in 1964.

It was necessary therefore, to revert to controlled tipping at the Gospel Oak tip which has very little capacity remaining and will quickly become filled.

The gross cost of disposal of all refuse for the year was £9,250 and against this is set an income of £2,619 from charges made for tipping etc., to give a net cost of £6,631.

Provision of Dustbins

Dustbins supplied for newly erected houses are charged to the owner or occupier of the premises, but are thereafter renewed as a rate charge. The total number of bins distributed during the year totalled 1,214.

The following is the COST STATEMENT for the collection and disposal of house and trade refuse for the 12 months ended 31st March, 1966.

	Collection	Disposal	Total
	£	£	£
REVENUE ACCOUNT			
1. GROSS EXPENDITURE			
(a) Labour	19,019	2,428	21,447
(b) Transport	16,526	3,304	19,830
(c) Plant, equipment, land and buildings	1,994	3,518	5,512
Total gross expenditure	*37,539	9,250	46,789
2. GROSS INCOME	1,142	2,619	3,761
3. NET COSTS	36,397	6,631	43,028
UNITS COSTS	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
4. Gross cost per ton, labour only	1 9 4	3 8	1 12 0
5. Gross cost per ton, transport only	1 5 6	5 0	1 10 6
6. Net Cost (all expenditure) per ton	2 16 1	10 0	3 6 1
	£	£	£
7. Net cost per 1,000 population	926	173	1099
8. Net cost per 1000 premises	2,894	527	3421

* Includes £1,815 for provision of dustbins.

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

Area (Statute acres)	2,167
Population at 30th June, 1965	38,240
Total refuse collected in tons	12,980
Number of premises from which refuse is collected	12,574
Average haul by collecting vehicles to final disposal point	2 miles
Total refuse disposed of in tons	13,250
Method of disposal – controlled tipping	100%

SALVAGE OF WASTE MATERIAL

A separate collection of waste paper was made from business premises and a modified scheme of house to house collection carried out as in previous years. A particular effort was made to increase the waste paper collection in the latter half of the year, resulting in a 20% increase in the weight collected.

The following table shows the amount of waste material salvaged, and the income received for this during the year ended 31st March, 1966.

SALVAGE RETURN

	Tonnage Collected	Income
	TONS	£
Raw Kitchen Waste	120 (103)	433 (361)
Waste Paper	115 (96)	1035 (799)
TOTAL:	235 (199)	1468 (1160)

The figures in brackets are for 1964/65.

